

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

CARLETON
COLLEGE

OTTAWA

1955-1956



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Preface

Although this, the first President's Report to be issued by Carleton College, appears during the first year of my tenure of office, it covers the academic year immediately preceding my formal assumption of that office. The President's section of this Report has been written by Dean Gibson, who was Acting President of the College from the time of Dr. MacOdrum's death in August, 1955 until June 30, 1956. My own comments are to be looked upon, not so much as an integral part of the Report, as a Preface to it.

It may be useful to begin with an attempt at definition. The President's Report, which is now the major official publication of most universities, is, by strict definition, a formal accounting of the year's work to the Board of Governors. In a wider sense, however, it is an attempt to tell to graduates and friends the story of the university. In all reports, two main methods of telling the story are clearly discernible: the first is statistical, and the second is explanatory and interpretative. We have tried in this Report to separate the two as much as possible so that the reader's task may be simplified. The emphasis of the President's Report is local and immediate, but there is a growing tendency, particularly in that section written by the President himself, to take a wider view and to relate specific issues to general problems. The President may depart from both the statistical and the interpretative methods, and introduce a measure of the reflective, even of the evangelical. This development is, I think, readily understandable. In his annual report, the President has his only opportunity to speak, in theory at least, to all sections of his complex and shifting constituency—to members of the Board of Governors and the Senate, to staff and students, to alumni, and, indeed, to all those, regardless of institutional ties, who set a value on higher education.

This year, the President's section does not follow the usual form. Dean

Gibson has wisely chosen to make his report essentially a historical survey, and he has set down, for the first time as far as I am aware, the detailed consecutive story of the first fourteen years of Carleton College. Carleton was fortunate in its origins. She was not founded by chance, or accident, or even by legislative enactment, but by the deliberate, conscious planning of a group of men who were determined to provide facilities for higher education of a non-sectarian nature in the Ottawa community. Carleton is also fortunate to have the story of its origin and development told by a person who is himself a trained historian and who, at the same time, was an active participator in the events that he describes.

It will be readily apparent that the term "President's Report" is in a strict sense a misnomer, for only a small section of the Report is written by the President. The day has long past when the President of any modern university, except in expansive moments before alumni groups, would venture to describe with authority all the activities of the institution over which he presides. Carleton, of course, does not have the complexity of the older and larger foundations, but complexity is not merely a matter of numbers and bigness. The interrelations of any modern university are so numerous and diverse that no President would attempt to prepare a Report without the help of his colleagues. I commend to you the separate reports written by the senior administrative officers and by the heads of the various academic divisions. In them you will find an intimate and authoritative account of the academic life for the year. I commend to you particularly the record of the activities of the staff. No formal report can hope to encompass their multiple duties and activities. The member of a university staff serves three groups—his own students, the community in which he lives, and the world association of scholarship. This Report attempts to give a factual account of the services rendered the last two groups—the speeches given, the societies presided over, the books, pamphlets, and articles written. It is chastening, particularly for those who believe that the academic life is one of quiet ease, to recall that all this was done in the hours available after the exacting demands of classroom, seminar and laboratory had been met.

Although this is the first President's Report to be issued at Carleton, I do not want to suggest that Carleton has made no previous attempt to tell its story. This Report might be looked upon as, in one sense, simply a consolidation of what was previously done in a variety of ways. Carleton

has a special obligation to report to the community, since its roots go so deep into the community life. At the same time, there is an equal obligation on the part of the community to keep itself informed about Carleton. Any national asset, to be properly and intelligently used, must be studied and understood. The universities of Canada are no exceptions. They ask from society, not merely the resources to carry on their work in security and freedom, but also the understanding without which they cannot flourish.

Perhaps at the beginning of my tenure of office, I may be forgiven a personal note, even in a publication that by tradition is sternly objective. I have come from a university, old, by Canadian standards, great, by any standards, to a young university still in process of formation. Nonetheless, I have not been conscious of any sudden change in my milieu. From its earliest days, Carleton thrived on excellence. She had no truck or trade with the mediocre. She never dallied with half measures. She always thought of herself, in the true university sense, as a community of scholars. It is precisely this combination of youthfulness and maturity that is Carleton's greatest asset, both for today and for tomorrow.

C. T. BISSELL,
President

I: REPORTS

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

A Retrospective Report 1942-1956

Carleton College as idea is older than Carleton College as fact, for as early as 1938 the Directors of the Ottawa Young Men's Christian Association set up a committee on college-level education in Ottawa. The work of this committee, presided over by Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, was momentarily interrupted by the outbreak of the Second World War, but it was resumed, on a modified basis, early in 1942. In the interval there had been a celebrated meeting, on a downtown street-corner, between Dr. H. M. Tory (who was to become first President) and Mr. W. M. Connor, first Treasurer of the Corporation, and still a much-esteemed member of the Board of Governors. These gentlemen were already aware of the several hundreds of Canadians of university age who had interrupted college studies, to serve in government departments or in the armed forces. They felt that something should be done to provide continuing opportunities for study for these hundreds, and they thought that from the great reservoir of skill and interest in the National Capital a first-rate teaching body could be recruited.

There came a day when Dr. Tory, already 77 years of age, was invited to preside over the interim committee. With unflagging energy and inexhaustible resource, he raised a guarantee fund of \$5,000 from 50 individuals (only 51 were asked in all). He secured a tentative acceptance of transfer of credits from the yet-unnamed College to most of the universities of Canada at the level of the first two years in arts. He recruited a faculty, including many full professors from other universities in Canada, with a kind of gruffness which scarcely concealed his obvious enthusiasm. "I want you to come and teach history at Carleton College," was his greeting to one of the original members of the present faculty.

In due course a body of interested citizens became the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning (a name modelled upon the corpo-

rate designation of McGill University). The Association became a body incorporated under the Companies' Act in the following year, and its directors were the original governors of Carleton College.

It was announced early in September, 1942, that if one hundred candidates registered, courses would begin by the end of the month. Within the first week, 779 individuals had registered in some 28 courses. Classes were held (as they were for four academic years), during evening hours, in classrooms of the High School of Commerce. It was in a borrowed room in this building that the College office was located; and it was in this same room that Dr. Tory appeared in myriad guises as President, Registrar, Bursar, and counsellor-at-large. His first invitation to set to work was brief and to the point: "You're here, we're here, let's go to it." It must be added that with a part-time faculty a variety of improvisation entered into certain academic arrangements. These meetings of the instructional staff were customarily held on Sunday afternoons at Dr. Tory's house in Rockcliffe Park. One was never quite sure whether the tea party which invariably followed was of more consequence than the more formal matters which were discussed, or the other way around.

There were in these years no full-time students in the generally-accepted sense. But with perspicacity and foresight Dr. Tory made a working agreement with a group of the universities of Canada to give equivalent credit for subjects undertaken at Carleton in the first two years of an arts curriculum. A number of students, benefitting from this provision, rounded out the two first years and then proceeded to complete degree elsewhere. This was true, and has been true for 10 years, of the students undertaking two years of engineering at Carleton College, and then entering another university to complete an engineering degree.

The College passed through three phases in these first eight years. There was an initial "backlog" of students on a "subject by subject" basis (though some of them continued to degrees at Carleton, patiently and methodically, on a part-time basis). There was a second phase where returning veterans were accommodated in accelerated matriculation groups so that they could qualify for college entrance. In the period from September of 1945 until this programme was terminated some months later, 720 veterans were assisted through College channels. Improvisation has never extended to the curriculum, but it had in 1945 to extend to all manner of accommodation,

whether in church basements, or unused school classrooms, or wherever space for this eager band could be found.

The problem was partially solved in 1946 when the Association was able to purchase from the Crown the present College building at First Avenue and Lyon Street. Throughout 1946-47 it served many academic uses. Beginning in 1947, it blossomed forth in fresh paint over necessary alterations, new laboratories, a library in the attic, and a Faculty Common Room that has been assailed ever since by honest talk and almost limitless speculation.

Already in 1945, courses in journalism and in the first year of engineering had been added to those already provided in arts, science and commerce. Certain subjects had previously been offered under the Institute of Public Administration, which for one year was described as a "faculty". It was then merged, along with all other degree and certificate programs, into a Faculty of Arts and Science, which continued in this form. In 1945 entry into a degree programme in either journalism or public administration was open to students already holding a bachelor's degree or an equivalent qualification. The first degrees conferred by Carleton College under the legal power of its Articles of Incorporation were three in journalism and three in public administration (October 23, 1946).

From 1947 onward, it became possible for entering students to proceed to degrees awarded by Carleton College in arts, science, and commerce. Journalism was merged into the same pattern, and likewise public administration until the undergraduate degree (B.P.A.) was discontinued in 1952. Students who entered the third year in the "pass" program in 1947 were able to graduate with Carleton's degree in 1949; those enrolled in honours courses followed a year later.

The first convocation of all (1944) was honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General (The Right Hon. The Earl of Athlone, K.G., sometime Chancellor of the University of London). At the second Convocation (1946), the six degrees were conferred without benefit of academic dress. In 1948, 16 candidates (in journalism) were presented in gowns (but without hoods) in the only Convocation held in the College building. Thereafter, considerations of space and numbers induced a voluntary migration to St. James United Church (across the way), where annual and special convocations have since been held. In 1949, undergraduate hoods, designed by a Committee of the Faculty Board, were worn for the

first time. The distinctive colours of the College (silver gray with chevrons of red and black) form the lining of the hood, and the colour of the collar determines the program in which the degree is awarded (white for arts, white with a black cord for journalism, golden yellow for science, drab—a pumpkin-buff shade—for commerce).

The Graduate Diploma program in Public Administration was introduced in 1952. The School of Public Administration was formally established in 1953, with the assistance of a grant from the Atkinson Charitable Foundation. In 1954 candidates were first accepted to work for the master's degree, and the first such degree was conferred in 1955.

A few early students received a certificate of Associate in Arts; and since 1952 it has been possible to take a Certificate in Public Service Studies (for which the entrance requirements are not primarily academic). Through May, 1956, 841 degrees of Bachelor had been awarded. The degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, has been conferred on three distinguished "international civil servants": Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations; Sir Douglas Copland, High Commissioner for Australia; and Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, Director-General, Technical Assistance Administration, United Nations (and an original member of the Board of Governors of Carleton College).

The College had been an incorporated body since June 19, 1943. As it became imperative that the power to grant degrees should be specifically recited in a charter document, the College in 1952 applied to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario for these, and other, academic powers which were subsequently incorporated into *The Carleton College Act, 1952* (1 Elizabeth II., c. 18). This Act endows the College with university powers, including the "authority to grant in all branches of learning any and all university degrees and honorary degrees, and diplomas." The College has been a member of the National Conference of Canadian Universities since 1952, and of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth since 1953.

The earliest flowering of Carleton College was in Dr. Tory's regime. When he died, full of honours and of years, but with unabated zeal and unquenchable vigour, the College had entered into its present building, and had already been of academic usefulness to something over 2,500 individuals. To his successor fell the rounding out of programmes, the re-

cruiting of a full-time faculty, the raising of funds before the College benefitted from grants from the provincial government and the Government of Canada. Dr. M. M. MacOdrum had been Vice-President under Dr. Tory, and was appointed to succeed him on February 18, 1947. At the moment of his lamented death (August 1, 1955) plans were well advanced for new buildings on the new Rideau River Campus, for expanded studies in engineering, and for such strengthening of the instructional staff as would prepare the College against a substantial increase in enrolment.

Under the by-laws of the Board of Governors, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science became Acting President of the College, and so continued until June 30, 1956. On January 31, 1956 the Board appointed Dr. Claude Thomas Bissell, Vice-President of the University of Toronto, to be President with effect from July 1.

The Faculty Board has throughout the past eight academic years been a lively agency of planning and discussion. It has grown from 14 (in 1947) to 45 full-time members, enjoying the appropriate privileges of academic tenure. Instructional duties have been supplemented by a devoted band of part-time teachers, varying from 55 to 70 in number, some of whom have been associated with Carleton College from its earliest days. The presence in Ottawa during the summer season of teachers and researchers from other parts of Canada has combined to encourage a summer session, operating in the evening, which has been of service to as many as 340 part-time students in one year. From earliest days, also, there has been an extension programme of courses in many subjects of general interest. Extension courses are not offered for academic credit, but each year as many as 300 citizens have profited from work in creative writing, accounting, group leadership, oral French, and Great Books (to take a random sampling). The Music sub-Committee has for four years past sponsored a series of Chamber Concerts, held in the College Library on Saturday evenings, from which interested audiences have drawn much enjoyment.

From earliest days there has been a Students' Council, elected by the student body, to which has been entrusted wide powers of "student government", in particular the sponsoring and directing of student clubs, social activities, publications, and relations with other student bodies. The voluntary principle has been writ large in all of these activities. The Students' Union—a College house close by on First Avenue—is headquarters for student activities. A Joint Committee on Student Affairs (with faculty

and student members) meets periodically to review any questions of discipline or conduct which may arise. A faculty Committee on Student Personnel Services, operating closely with personnel and counselling officers recruited from faculty, has given concerted attention to student housing, student employment, and permanent placement in employment after graduation. This Committee also directs the Orientation Programme for incoming students, and supervises the aptitude tests which, by regulation, must now be taken by all incoming students. The Faculty Committee on Student Aid administers a broad programme of bursaries and loans for students in good standing.

Since 1948 the College has had the services of a Medical Advisor who is available at stated hours each week during academic terms. Dr. E. L. Davey reviews the medical records of all incoming students—evidence by chest X-ray is now obligatory—and is generally vigilant against any outset of communicable disease. In increasingly crowded conditions, and with the building in use for classes at least 68 hours each week, the importance of this vigilance is self-evident.

A system of sabbatical leave for purposes of study and research has been in operation since 1953. In each year since, a small number of members of faculty has been away, pursuing studies beyond the doctorate or particular projects of research. In some cases the College has granted leave without salary for two years to enable instructors to complete doctoral (or comparable) requirements. During 1955-56, a fund for the encouragement of faculty research has been made available. It is hoped in following years to augment this fund so that modest assistance can be provided in aid of publication as well as research.

A statement of projects of research in progress, of publications, and of public addresses given by faculty members, appears as an annex to this Report.

The stature of any College will be determined in part by the public response to and acceptance of, its scholarly activities. In these respects Carleton College must count itself fortunate. A stalwart example of interest and encouragement was furnished by the first Chancellor (the late H. S. Southam, C.M.G., LL.D.). This example has been magnified and burnished by his successor, C. J. Mackenzie, C.M.G., M.C., F.R.S., whose interest pervades every aspect of College activity. Outside the College walls are a host

of friends and well-wishers, who have contributed to capital campaigns as well as to scholarship and bursary funds, or have given books or periodicals or maps to the College. This circle of friends is ever-widening, and it will be a precious resource through all the years of testing which lie ahead. "The Task Eternal" is of wide application. Within Carleton College it has always stood for honest effort, intellectual curiosity, and an unalterable concern for those "things of the spirit" which shall combine to develop and enrich our national heritage.

The Year 1955-1956

This academic year was only a month old when the College was deprived of its President, who died suddenly at Cavendish, Prince Edward Island, where he had been spending a brief vacation. Expressions of sympathy came from all parts of Canada and from many corporate bodies overseas. The loss of a rugged and devoted personality was felt severely at a moment when plans for expansion were well under way. The understanding co-operation of all staffs—academic, library, administrative, canteen and maintenance—made possible a useful and lively year, as prelude to the coming of a new President.

The extra duties laid upon the Dean as Acting President required a rearrangement of teaching duties within the Department of History, where this adjustment was cheerfully carried out. Part-time instruction was augmented to meet unusually heavy enrolment in certain elementary courses, and a careful review of instructional requirements, projected ahead for three years, was carried out. A searching review of salary scales was also undertaken, with the intention of keeping faculty and administrative salaries abreast of Ontario standards. The College retirement arrangements and the medical-surgical-hospital plan were likewise carefully reviewed by the Joint Committee on Staff Welfare.

Problems of financing higher education occupied increasing attention throughout the year. During the spring two meetings of all Ontario universities were held in Toronto, the first presided over by the Minister of Education, the second by the Provincial Treasurer. Additionally, Carleton College was invited to present a brief on its expansion programme before a meeting of the Treasury Board of Ontario, at which the Premier was present. At this meeting the College was represented by the Chairman of the Board of Governors, the President-designate, the Acting President, the Bursar, and Mr. Watson Balharrie of the Architectural Associates.

The annual budget statement of the Provincial Treasurer, delivered in the Legislature on March 1, 1956, gave detailed consideration to the problems of all the Ontario universities. For Carleton College, in addition to a maintenance grant of \$175,000 (increased by \$30,000) provision was made for a capital grant of \$1,000,000 (paid in two parts). Announcement of this provision was made at a College general assembly during the afternoon.

A further meeting was held on March 12 to consider the longer-range programmes of university financing, in terms of buildings, equipment, recruitment of staff, and maintenance of educational opportunity. The College subsequently received a visit from Dr. J. G. Althouse (since deceased), Chief Director of Education, acting as co-ordinator for university matters. This visit coincided with a careful view of the future development of courses and degree programmes, with some emphasis on the training of secondary school teachers.

The Finance Committee of the National Conference of Canadian Universities met in Ottawa on February 25, 1956, to consider a brief to be submitted to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. The Dean undertook certain preliminary enquiries before the brief was drafted; at the hearing before the Commission on March 3, Carleton College was represented by Professor R. O. MacFarlane.

At a meeting held in Toronto on September 8, 1955, university representatives had an opportunity to examine and discuss the project on "Utilization of Student Resources", undertaken by the Research Department of Ontario College of Education with the aid of a grant from the Atkinson Charitable Foundation. This study would survey some 8,700 students enrolled in Grade XIII in Ontario in 1955-56, and would follow those of this number who enrolled in Ontario universities through two further years of study. The results of the survey are expected to provide a good deal of information of the factors which influence students to go (or not to go) to university.

The policy of inviting senior students from high schools in Ottawa and from certain centres in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec was continued in a series of "high school days". The ordinary pattern provided for visiting students to attend one or two ordinary lectures, spend some time in the Library and at the Students' Union, and then to assemble for

lunch. The arrangements throughout were in the hands of the Registrar who, in addition to his visits to each of the schools concerned for preliminary briefing of the students, and, in some cases, for follow-up and evaluation, arranged for attendance at each luncheon of a group of faculty members and of officers of undergraduate clubs.

Schools included in these high school visits in 1956 were,

from Ottawa: Glebe Collegiate Institute
Lisgar Collegiate Institute
Fisher Park High School
Nepean High School
High School of Commerce
Elmwood School
Technical High School
Ashbury College

from elsewhere: Cobden High School
Osgoode Township High School
Pembroke Collegiate Institute
Renfrew Collegiate Institute
Hull High School
Aylmer High School
Buckingham High School

For some years there has been an annual Spring Conference of members of Faculty Board. The 1956 Conference assembled at Pine Lodge, Bristol, Quebec, on the afternoon of April 29, and continued until early afternoon of May 1. The opening speaker was Major-General Howard Kennedy, Chairman of the Federal District Commission. Research papers were presented by Professors W. Eggleston, H. E. English, and A. M. Munn. Discussion on increasing enrolment in Canadian universities, 1955-65, was introduced by Professors R. O. MacFarlane, J. C. S. Wernham, and J. A. Porter; on Admission Policy at Carleton by Professors P. M. Laughton, H. H. J. Nesbitt, and F. R. Wake; on Faculty Problems by Professors D. C. Rowat, S.R. Mealing, and F. J. Turner; and on Curriculum Questions by Professors G. J. Wood, A. M. Munn, and T. N. Brewis.

A statement on plans for 1956-57 was made at the concluding session by the Acting President.

The College has always been enlivened and complimented by visits from distinguished figures, academic, industrial, military, and general well-wishers. During 1955-56 visitors included Brigadier T. E. Snow, Area Commander, Kingston; Kenneth Maidment, M.A., Principal, Victoria University College, Auckland, N.Z., and Mrs. Maidment; Dr. Otto Koch, Surth bei Köln, Germany; Dr. Stephen Stackpole and Alan Pifer of the Carnegie Corporation of New York; C. H. Stewart, M.A., Secretary to the University of Edinburgh, and Mrs. Stewart.

The ceremony of prize-giving, at the end of Orientation Week, was held for the first time in the Library (on September 16, 1955).

A Convocation for the conferring of degrees was held in St. James Church on Friday, May 18, 1956, with the Chancellor presiding. The convocation speaker, upon whom was conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, was Dr. Hugh Llewellyn Keenleyside, Director-General, Technical Assistance Administration, United Nations.

At the 32nd annual meeting of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, held in Montreal on June 14 and 15, the College was represented by the Dean and Acting President, together with Professors Brewis, Macphail and McDougall. The Bursar and the Registrar were also in attendance at individual sessions as observers.

With the assistance of grants-in-aid from the fund for faculty travel, seven additional members of Faculty Board were in attendance at meetings of the Learned Societies in Montreal in June. Four among these presented papers.

DIVISIONAL REPORTS

School of Public Administration

The School of Public Administration was established on September 1, 1953. It was assisted by a grant of \$200,000 from the Atkinson Charitable Foundation of Toronto. The purpose of the School was to co-ordinate various programmes of study which were previously being offered and to promote further development and research in the field of public administration.

The rapid growth of government services has increased the responsibilities and complicated the problems of public employees. There has been an increasing demand from all levels of government for personnel with a broad training in the social sciences. The School of Public Administration has endeavoured to provide courses which will prepare its graduates for the public service and at the same time provide an opportunity for persons already in the service to improve their academic standing.

Four programmes are now being offered. The first leads to a Bachelor of Arts degree with Honours in Public Administration, the second to an undergraduate Certificate in Public Service Studies, the third to a graduate Diploma in Public Administration and the fourth to the degree of Master of Arts in Public Administration.

The Honours B.A. programme is planned on the assumption that the most suitable education for a person desiring to be a capable public administrator is broad and general in base, with specialization at a later stage. While it is designed to be of particular use to students contemplating careers in public employment, it also provides a sound general education for those considering the legal profession or business.

The Certificate and Diploma programmes, on the other hand, will be most helpful to those who desire training in fields directly related to public administration. The Certificate course is designed to encourage public servants without university training to broaden their background. Since

they are allowed degree credit for this work, they will also be encouraged, upon its completion, to continue toward a bachelor's degree. The graduate Diploma course, requiring more advanced studies, is available both to public servants in the evening division and to full-time day students.

The M.A. programme is offered to full-time students and to part-time students under restricted conditions. Several fellowships and scholarships are available for M.A. candidates, for both full- and part-time candidates enrolling for the graduate Diploma, and for full-time study toward the Certificate. As yet the full-time programmes have drawn limited numbers of students, but part-time studies have proven attractive to a considerable number of persons now employed in the Civil Service.

Public employees not interested in registering for studies leading to a degree, a certificate or a diploma may take, as *special* students, any of the subjects listed in the public administration programmes for which they have the requisite background. There are also non-credit extension courses related to public administration which are offered from time to time by the School.

The objective of the School has been to provide a sound basic training in the social sciences with some special attention to the theory of public administration. Such specialization as has been provided for is entirely at the graduate level. It has been assumed that all the courses offered should be basically academic and no attempt has been made to carry out detailed professional training which it is felt can be done more effectively on the job. All the courses offered, with the exception of two which are special study projects, may be elected for the Bachelor of Arts degree.

The School has an advisory board on which several senior civil servants serve, which has given wise counsel in shaping policy. It has also provided liaison with the public service. Advantage has been taken of our location to make use of the libraries, records and other services of the federal departments, and we have drawn freely on the assistance of many civil servants in the development of our courses. In some cases experienced administrators have given lectures or led seminar discussions from time to time, and in other cases they have given complete courses of instruction. This assistance has always been very cheerfully given and this opportunity should be taken to extend the gratitude of the School for this very practical assistance.

R. O. MACFARLANE,

Director

Department of Journalism

The Department of Journalism at Carleton College came into being in response to the inquiries of a large body of returning veterans of World War II, who wished to enrol in a degree course in journalism. These inquiries began late in 1944 and grew in volume and urgency early in 1945. At that time there were no degree courses in journalism offered anywhere in Canada, and the Canadian Government rejected requests of veterans to be allowed to use their educational benefits at such U.S. institutions as the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia.

In March, 1945, Dr. H. M. Tory, first President of Carleton College, convened a meeting of Ottawa journalists to inquire if he could count on the co-operation of the Ottawa Press in the event a Department or School of Journalism were to be started by Carleton College. This approach met a warm reception. Dr. John E. Robbins and H. W. Jamieson, superintendent of educational training, Department of Veterans Affairs, also played useful parts in the early organization.

The degree course was first announced in the press of Canada on April 6, 1945. First classes were held on October 9, 1945.

Carleton College shares with the University of Western Ontario the right to claim pioneer honours in this field. Negotiations in both institutions were begun at about the same time. Carleton held the first classes, and awarded the first degrees (three in the autumn of 1946); Western was first in appointing a full-time Director.

These two are still (1956) the only Canadian universities offering a degree course in journalism. At Western, the degree is called Bachelor of Arts with a major in Journalism; at Carleton the degree is Bachelor of Journalism.

When classes began in October 1945, Carleton College possessed no buildings of its own. It rented classrooms in various parts of the city. The

first lectures in journalism were given in a small room in the Masonic Temple on Metcalfe Street. On October 22, 1945, classes moved to the basement of Knox Presbyterian Church on Elgin Street. The present building on First Avenue was acquired in 1946 and subsequent lectures have taken place there.

The subjects originally offered in 1945 were five in number, as follows: Reporting, Editing, Forms of Journalistic Writing, Editorial Methods and Publishing, History of Journalism. The first two years of instruction (from junior matriculation) were equivalent to those offered for the degree Bachelor of Arts. The final two years combined the journalistic subjects as listed above, with five more subjects in the humanities and social sciences. Candidates who entered Carleton with a satisfactory degree in arts were permitted to take the five journalism subjects together in one year. This original pattern has been followed ever since, with some minor revisions and additions.

The first teaching staff was recruited on a part-time basis from the working press of the city. This method worked well with the small classes of 1945-46 and reasonably well with the larger classes of 1946-47. By the summer of 1947, however, it became clear that the very large current enrolment of war veterans could not be served without a full-time staff. The first appointment was made on September 1, 1947, when Wilfrid Eggleston of the Parliamentary Press Gallery was chosen Director of the Department and Professor of Journalism. Part-time instructors from the working press of Ottawa continued to be engaged, and in the autumn of 1949 a lecturer, Wilfred H. Kesterton (now Assistant Professor) was added to the full-time staff.

From the beginning, and with increased emphasis after the revision of the curriculum in 1947, the emphasis in Carleton's journalism course was on a good basic education in the humanities and the sciences, supplemented by thorough training in the basic skills of communication. Since the majority of the students entering journalism hoped to find employment on a daily newspaper, our lectures and exercises stressed the reporting and editing of news stories. But considerable attention has been paid to the other media of journalism and to public relations. A radio seminar was begun in 1950, and a television seminar will be inaugurated as soon as demand warrants it.

Departments of Journalism in Canada have had to overcome in Canada

as elsewhere a lukewarm attitude of the publishing industry toward college-trained journalists. When Carleton and Western began granting degrees (in 1946-47), Canadian editors were for the most part unfamiliar with the product of journalism schools. It was a circumstance of the most fortunate kind that the first large classes of graduates were war veterans of unusual maturity and responsibility. Their success over a wide range of Canadian journalistic activities soon broke down such prejudice as still existed against college-trained journalists, and in recent years the demand for graduates has substantially exceeded the supply. Graduates of Carleton's Department of Journalism today can be found in important and responsible posts from coast to coast. There has been practically no exodus to the United States; a few graduates have found posts on Fleet Street and elsewhere overseas.

Following the large back-log of enrolled war veterans, which swelled classes to almost embarrassingly large levels for two years (1947-49), there was a sharp falling off in enrolment. This was accentuated by the low birthrate which began in Canada about 1930, and was reflected in unusually low enrolment of new students in 1952-53. This in turn showed up in unusually small graduating classes in Journalism in the spring of 1955 and 1956. This lean period is now being succeeded by materially larger classes, and still larger classes loom ahead. The current graduating class (1956-57) is the largest since the spring of 1950, while the classes coming forward are somewhat above the average of the past three or four years. With our present physical facilities and full-time staff, the current figures are about at an optimum. If enrolment rises materially in the early future, some expansion of space, facilities and staff will be indicated.

WILFRID EGGLESTON,

Director

The Student Population

The enrolment of full-time undergraduates at Carleton College in 1955-56 showed a substantial gain over the previous year and represented the largest enrolment in six years. It stood at 493, a figure 8% higher than the previous college year's 457; and reflected the power of the College to draw increasingly from the growing pool of senior matriculants in the Ottawa and district collegiate institutes. Two other factors contributed to the increase: the holding strength of the university in its upper year classes, and the increased enrolment of students from other Ontario centres, other Canadian provinces and from countries overseas. Twenty-four per cent of the 493 students registered in September, 1955, came from these outside places—an increase of 7% over the preceding year.

The full-time total of 493 placed the university within attainable range of the all-time high of 556, reached in 1948, when the peak enrolment of veterans established a Carleton record.* (The registration of September, 1956, actually set a new record of 578 full-time students).

A similar pattern of growth was revealed in the enrolments of the part-time evening division and the summer session. Evening registration climbed to 762, as against 681 for the preceding year: and the summer session figure reached a record peak of 267. In both cases, the continuing upward trends indicated the extent to which the Ottawa community has made use of the opportunities for higher education for people of more mature

*Full-time day, and part-time evening enrolments by departments in 1955-56 were as follows (previous year in brackets):

	<i>Day Division</i>	<i>Evening Division</i>
Arts	190 (189)	131 (129)
Commerce	50 (29)	31 (40)
Engineering	66 (77)	— (1)
Journalism	46 (45)	4 (5)
Public Administration	7 (5)	42 (39)
Science	119 (106)	70 (75)
Special	15 (6)	484 (392)

years. A majority of the evening students for 1955-56 came, as in previous sessions, from the civil and military services (civil, 49%; military, 10%); while teachers (11%) and employees of various industries (10%) made up the next largest groups. Their maturity in age as contrasted with the full-time day undergraduates is shown by comparative figures for average (median) age—figures which are about stable with those of other recent years: day undergraduates, 21 years; evening summer students, 27 years; evening winter students, 30 years. Community participation was also reflected in the non-credit extension programme, which drew 297 registrations, the highest figure in five years.

Co-education at Carleton College in 1955-56 continued to mean, as it had in previous years, the enrolment of three men to one woman student. The percentages were exactly 75%:25% in the full-time day division, and varied only slightly in the evening groups (72%:28%). Women were strongly represented in arts (80 out of 190), and in journalism, where they slightly exceeded the male student group (24 as against 22). In the evening arts division, they almost equalled the male registrants (62 as against 69); but in all other departments they were only a small fraction of the total registration. The whole picture is not greatly dissimilar from that of other Canadian co-educational universities, but it does continue to raise interesting social questions as to the role of Canadian women in higher education and in national affairs.

One measure of a university's contribution to the community is the number as well as the quality of its graduates. Ten years ago in 1946 the first Carleton convocation for the granting of degrees saw only six graduates cross the platform—three in journalism, three in public administration. In 1956, at the convocation of May 18, a total of 84 students received bachelors' degrees; three M. A. degrees in public administration were awarded, as well as four diplomas and three certificates in the same school; and in addition, 39 engineering students were granted the certificate marking the completion of their initial two-year course. Since its foundation, the College has awarded 420 bachelors' degrees in arts, 132 in science, 103 in commerce, 168 in journalism, 18 in public administration—a total of 841. In addition, 213 certificates in engineering have been granted since the inception of this course in 1948.

Plans for development of the university on its new Rideau River site made it necessary during the past year to prepare a systematic forecast of

the enrolments 10 and 20 years hence. The Registrar invited Professors Macphail and Semple of the Department of Mathematics to join him in this study. Two methods of estimating enrolments were found useful: (a) to compare the percentage of Carleton full-time enrolment with the undergraduate total in Ontario universities over each of the past five years; and then to estimate Carleton's position in 1965 and 1975 on a comparable basis; (b) to compare the Carleton full-time enrolment, *less* the first year enrolment, for each year of the five-year period, 1951-55 inclusive, with the Ottawa secondary school enrolment totals for three years previous to each of these, and then to project the line of percentage. In general terms, a forecast of 1,200 students was estimated for 1965, and of 2,500 for 1975.

The forecast figures prepared in a special report to the Acting President were based on a thorough analysis of birth rates, high school enrolments, and proportions of attendance of high school graduates at university. The committee did not attempt to reckon the numbers likely to come to Carleton as a result of other eastern universities setting an early maximum on their enrolment; neither was it possible in the systematic statement to estimate the extent of Carleton's drawing power in view of a new campus, new buildings and facilities, and possible addition of new faculties. These intangibles, however, are certain to play an important role during the next 20 years of the university's development, and may well produce 5,000 or more students within the 20-year forecast period.

J. A. B. McLEISH,
Registrar

The Library

The first library of Carleton College was a collection of books on the shelves in Dr. Tory's office. The Ottawa Public Library maintained a special collection for Carleton students, and many government libraries allowed students to use their collections. We shall not soon forget the debt of gratitude incurred for the unstinting help given to our students throughout the early years of the College.

In 1947 the library was installed in a room on the fourth floor of the present building. This accommodation for about 4,000 volumes and 60 readers was gradually supplemented by the addition of other rooms for periodicals, audio-visual aids, readers and staff. In August, 1948, a Librarian was appointed. For a time the Bursar's staff ordered books and periodicals and the President's secretary typed catalogue cards, but gradually the library staff was increased and became responsible for all library work. As time went on a reference collection was begun, periodicals were recorded, and some gift collections were sorted and put into storage. Those gifts which were added to the collection at once were shelved in the fourth floor hall. The volume of work was always more than the staff could handle, but there was no space for more staff. Provision for books and students was already inadequate.

In 1949 planning for a library building was begun and in June, 1951, the building behind the College was occupied. The provision of adequate space for readers, books and staff immediately solved the worst library problems. The staff was increased to eight, and the slow process of making up the arrears of work was begun. It is only now that this process can be said to be completed. The reclassification of books formerly in the Dewey Decimal classification is finished. All the gifts have been sorted and most of the books processed. All normal library routines have been established, with the exception of reference service.

During the years of consolidation the staff have been obliged to neglect direct assistance to students in order to concentrate on the techniques of arranging and circulating books, periodicals and other library materials. A self-service circulation system and open shelves have made it relatively simple for informed students to find books. Very little has yet been done for those large numbers of students who know pathetically little about library use. Instruction in the use of the library was begun in 1950. It has been expanded and better adapted to student needs in each successive year, but it still falls far short of educating numbers of students who are unfamiliar with the use of the card catalogue, of bibliographies and even of the index to a work in one volume.

Through the years the total volume of circulation has doubled. The use of reference books, periodicals and microfilms has increased, but this is far from indicating that the library is an effective educational instrument for the student body as a whole. We have not yet come to grips with the twin problems of library use, lack of incentive and lack of knowledge on the part of the students.

The library collection now consists of roughly 25,000 books, 1,900 pamphlets and periodicals which occupy space for about 10,000 volumes. The library subscribes to 373 current periodicals. There are small collections of microcards and microfilms. These and the machines for using them were donated by the Municipal Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. The library also cares for music, poetry and other speech recordings which have been bought for various departments.

Through the years the library has been enriched by many gifts large and small. Among the most notable collections have been those of Dr. Tory, P. D. Ross, Prof. E. L. Bruce, F. H. Chrysler, K.C., Col. R. M. Courtney, The Countess of Ashburnham Chapter of the I.O.D.E., Dr. Lorne Pierce, F. P. Proctor, Dr. John Pearson and Judge Smiley. We owe all our benefactors a debt of gratitude, as much for the books they have allowed us to discard as for those we have needed and kept. Their generosity in allowing us a free hand with their gifts has permitted us to devote shelf space and staff time to a carefully selected collection of those books which seem most likely to be useful to our students. Since our shelf space and our means are limited we have tended to restrict ourselves to a utilitarian collection. In general we have had to forgo the pleasures of browsing and of handling beautiful or rare books.

HILDA GIFFORD, *Librarian*

Athletics

During the early years of Carleton College the athletic programme was sponsored solely by the Students' Association. First intervention by the college administration was in the form of financial support in 1947. This was followed by the administration assuming full control at the request of the Students' Council in 1949. Since then the programme has been under the supervision of an Athletic Board, composed of students and faculty, which is directly responsible to the President of the College. In 1951 a full time Director of Athletics was added to complete what is now the administrative organ of the Athletic Department.

A fundamental characteristic throughout the existence of athletics at Carleton has been the influence of student interest. It is a programme of the students and for the students; therefore, its content is determined primarily by student interest, motivation and participation. Its philosophy has been one of looking beyond "just winning" to the basic attributes which justify the inclusion of athletics in an educational programme. During 1955-56 the activities sponsored by the Athletic Department could be placed in three basic categories: Extra-mural, Intra-mural and Recreational Athletics.

Extra-murally, Carleton is a member of the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union. During 1955-56 Carleton students participated in intercollegiate basketball, football, golf, badminton and tennis. In addition to intercollegiate competition, Carleton basketball teams played in the city intermediate and senior leagues. The women's basketball team played in the Ottawa Women's Senior Basketball League and the annual intercollegiate tournament involving Macdonald College, McMaster University and the Ontario Agricultural College.

The intra-mural programme consisted of hockey, touch football, volleyball, basketball, badminton, golf, skiing and tennis.

Recreational Athletics included those events which are not competitive by nature. Sponsored events were mountain day, square dancing, skating parties and a splash party.

Annually the Athletic Department sponsors the Carleton College High School Invitational Basketball Tournament. Teams from Ottawa, Cornwall, Peterborough, and Sudbury secondary schools comprised the 1955-56 tournament, which probably was the most successful to date.

The above description is typical of the athletic programme for the past three years. Further growth and development is inhibited by limited staff and facilities, which even at this time are not adequate to meet the demands of the existing programme.

NORMAN D. FENN,
Director of Athletics

The Financial Record

Carleton College, during the first year of its operation, had receipts and disbursements of approximately \$20,000. Last year income and expenditure on current operating account were both in excess of half a million dollars. This rapid growth trend is almost certain to continue over the next decade.

Carleton's income for current operations last year totalled \$552,135.95. This is made up as follows:

Student Fees	39.4 %
Investment Income	5.1
Provincial Government Grant	27.6
Government of Canada Grant	10.5
Atkinson Charitable Foundation Grant	5.2
Auxiliary Enterprises—Sales	10.5
Other	1.7

Current Expenditure last year totalled \$536,952.88, made up as follows:

Instruction	54.1 %
Library	5.4
Administration & General	17.3
Plant Operation and Maintenance	8.8
Bookstore & Cafeteria Expenses	9.6
Other	4.8

During the past year the College received \$503,697.40, to be used for buildings and equipment. Of this, \$500,000.00 was a special capital grant from the Province of Ontario. In addition to special capital grants from the province, funds for the expansion of physical facilities have come from

the general public in special campaigns and other gifts, and from special grants arising from the education of veteran students following the second world war.

The 1947 campaign raised \$329,028.25. Of the receipts of the 1951 campaign, \$131,511.91 was used for buildings and equipment, and the balance for current operations. The total receipts of the 1954 appeal, \$71,220.65, were added to the College's capital funds. The special grants for veteran students totalled \$169,183.81. These have been the main sources through which the College has built up an investment in plant of \$953,-816.00, and a fund available for new buildings and equipment of \$797,055.00 as of June 30.

The College's endowment funds total \$244,016.94 as of June 30. Income from these funds is available for annual scholarships and bursaries, and for the general operations of the College. Twenty-four individual gifts and bequests for the endowment of scholarships, bursaries, and prizes have totalled \$74,566.45. Of these, the largest—\$50,000.00—was the bequest of the late W. M. Southam to establish scholarships.

The endowment funds for general College purposes have come largely from two sources—the bequest of the late Dr. H. M. Tory, first president of the College, \$68,915.24, and the \$100,000.00 received from the Ottawa Ladies' College. In addition to these, the College has received by bequest of the late Mary Louisa Parker \$134,866.15 for the establishment of the John W. Parker Loan Fund, and has been recently notified of the bequest of the residue of the estate of the late Norman F. Ballantyne.

F. J. TURNER,

Bursar

Placement of 1956 Graduates

This year was a "seller's market" for graduates in all departments. Over 60 employing agencies sought graduates; 30 sent recruiting teams to the campus for the purpose of interviewing students. A total of 328 interviews (including summer employment) were conducted between November and March.

The shortage of science and commerce graduates across Canada has been partly responsible for the arts graduates coming into their own. Business and industry have offered positions in market research, plant production, sales and personnel to arts graduates who majored in political science, economics and the humanities. In former years, business was demanding engineers and scientists to do the work which sometimes could just as well have been done by others without such specific training. There is a place in business for the liberal arts graduates and many companies are acting accordingly.

Despite the significant increase in the need for non-specialized graduates, there was, however, a marked difference between the salaries which were offered to arts graduates and those offered to graduates in specialized fields (i.e. science and commerce). The salary range for the former was \$245 to \$325, science personnel \$250 to \$375, commerce graduates \$250 to \$347.

There were 82 graduates in the day division (spring and fall) in 1956. Of this number 56 per cent are permanently employed. The remainder have gone on to further studies in the fields of law, theology, education, medicine; others have enrolled in post-graduate work. Sixteen per cent of the latter group received fellowships or assistantships from five universities — Tübingen, Duke, Ohio State, Rensselaer, Toronto.

JEAN A. LOATES,
Student Personnel Assistant

II: STATISTICS

The Faculty

RESIGNATIONS

Hans Jonas, Ph.D. (Marburg) — Associate Professor of Philosophy
Gottfried G. Klee, B.S. (Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn), M.S.
(Purdue) — Lecturer in Chemistry

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

T. James S. Cole, B.Sc. (Eng.) (London), B.Sc. (Carleton), A.C.G.I.
Lecturer in Physics
James S. Tassie, B.A. (McMaster), M.A. (Toronto) — Assistant
Professor of French

PROMOTIONS

From Lecturer to Assistant Professor:

Harold J. Breen, M.A., Ph.D. (Western Ontario) — Psychology
John A. Porter, B.Sc. (Econ.) (London) — Sociology
Richard James Semple, M.A. (Toronto), A.M. (Princeton) — Mathematics
E. A. O. Turnau, M.Sc. (McGill) — Biology

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Assistant Professors:

K. D. McRae, B.A. (Toronto), A.M., Ph.D. (Harvard) — Political Science
F. Ellenor M. Swallow, M.A. (Alberta), Ph.D. (Cornell) — Classics

Lecturers:

Allan Guy Forman, B.A.Sc. (British Columbia) — Chemistry
James B. Hartman, M.A. (Manitoba) — Philosophy
Pauline Jewett, M.A. (Queen's), Ph.D. (Harvard) — Political Science
Grant E. Kaiser, M.A. (Western Ontario) — French
G. J. van der Maas, D.Sc. (Amsterdam) — Physics

Publications by members of the Staff during the academic year 1955-56, or during the period of their connection with Carleton College if not previously reported. This heading does not include, generally speaking, contributions to encyclopedias or annual surveys unless the contributor is identified by name; nor does it cover reviews of books in "non-academic" periodicals. Members of Faculty have, for example, reviewed from time to time publications listed in the Review of UNESCO Publications for Canada, which is edited by a Committee located in Ottawa. Occasional reviews are undertaken for a wide variety of Canadian, United States and United Kingdom publications.

Publications

WILFRID EGGLESTON

"Canada in 1955" (in the Year Book of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.)

H. E. ENGLISH

"Canada's Electrical Industry Confuses Economists", *Business Quarterly* (University of Western Ontario), Winter, 1955.

D. M. L. FARR

"Sir John Rose and Imperial Relations: An Episode in Gladstone's First Administration", *Canadian Historical Review*, xxxiii, (March, 1952).

The Colonial Office and Canada, 1867-1887, University of Toronto Press, 1955.

J. A. GIBSON

"Mystery and Intention in Education" (an address given at the annual meeting of District 16, Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation, Hamilton, Ontario, March 23, 1956) (Carleton College, *mimeo*).

Contributor to "*A Handbook for Commonwealth Servicemen*" (London: British Society for International Understanding, 1956).

J. M. HOLMES

"Instability of solutions of high polymers" (with J. A. Morrison and R. McIntosh), *Can. J. Res.* B24: 179-91 (1946).

"Adsorption of N_2 , A and O_2 on KC1 at 78-90° K." (with A. G. Keenan). *J. Phys. & Coll. Chem.* 53: 1309-20 (1949).

"Adsorption by evaporated coffee films at 78°K." Part I Krypton and Hydrogen; Part II Krypton and Oxygen (with G. L. Kingston) *Trans. Far. Soc.* 49: 417-25, 425-32 (1953).

P. M. LAUGHTON

"Reactions of arylsulfonic esters. II. The alkyl group". (with R. E. Robertson). *Can. J. Chem.* 33, 1207-15 (1955).

R. O. MACFARLANE

"Specialized Education for Public Administration", *Proceedings*, Institute of Public Administration of Canada, 1954.

M. S. MACPHAIL

"On Perron's extension of the Euler-Knopp summation method" *Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada III*, 42 (1948) 43-49.

"Some theorems on absolute summability" *Can. J. Math.* 3 (1951) 386-390.

"Unbounded operators and a theorem of A. Robinson" *Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada III*, 46(1952) 33-37.

"The extended Euler-Knopp transformation" *Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada III*, 46(1952) 39-43.

"Direct theorems on methods of summability: absolute summability functions" with G. G. Lorentz *Mathematische Zeitschrift* 59(1953) 231-246.

"A remark on reversible matrices" *Proc. Amer. Math. Soc.* 5(1954) 120-121.

"On some recent developments in the theory of series" *Can. J. Math.* 6(1954) 405-409.

K. D. McRAE

Review of F. C. Green, *Jean-Jacques Rousseau*; Canadian Forum, March, 1956, 268.

J. M. MORTON

"Studies on the Anodic Dissolution of Magnesium Part I" PH x 96, Naval Research Establishment, Defence Research Board.

"Inhibitors for Prevention of Self Corrosion of Magnesium in Sea Water," TM 55/6; Naval Research Establishment, Defence Research Board.

J. A. PORTER

"Elite Groups, A Scheme for the Study of Power in Canada", *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, Nov., 1955. (Read at Annual Meeting of C.P.S.A., 2 June, 1955).

"The Concentration of Economic Power and the Economic Elite in Canada", *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, May, 1956.

D. C. ROWAT

"Comparison of Governing Bodies of Canadian Universities" (Carleton College, *mineo.*)

"Ottawa's Future Development of Needs", being a Brief prepared for the submission by The City of Ottawa to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. (Ottawa, City Corporation).

J. S. TASSIE

"La fin des songes, a recent psychological novel of French Canada" article in *Canadian Modern Language Review*, IX: 2 (Winter, 1953).

J. C. S. WERNHAM

"Berdyaw's Debt to Dostoievski"—*University of Toronto Quarterly*, XXXIII. 3. (April 1954).

"Guardini, Berdyaw and the Legend of the Grand Inquisitor" *The Hibbert Journal* LIII, 2. (January, 1955).

"Historical and Biblical Theology: A reply to Alan Richardson" *Canadian Journal of Theology*, II. 2 (April, 1956).

*Research in progress, whether aided by grants
or undertaken independently.*

Research

H. J. BREEN (Psychology)

Project on the effectiveness of various teaching methods in the introductory course in Psychology.

T. N. BREWIS (Economics)

Preparation of a book on Canadian Economic Policy.

G. S. COUSE (History)

The sources and limits of historicism in the thought of the French Doctrinaires:

Pierre Paul Royer-Collard,

François Guizot, and

Victor Cousin (doctoral dissertation for University of Chicago)

The types of historical relativism and their major assumption.

History in the political thought of Charles Maurras.

The historiography of George Peabody Gooch.

WILFRID EGGLESTON (Journalism)

Research in Canadian letters for a book on *The Frontier and Canadian Letters* (to be published by The Ryerson Press).

Special study for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: Television News—the National Bulletin (May-June, 1956).

H. E. ENGLISH (Economics)

Doctoral dissertation for University of California.

Preparation of a chapter on "Resource Allocation" for book on "Canadian Economic Policy" (see above, Brewis).

D. M. L. FARR (History)

A study of the life and political thought of John S. Ewart.

C. P. FLEISCHAUER (French)

Preparation of a critical edition of the *Anti-Machiavel* of Frederick the Great, including all of Voltaire's revisions, introductions and bibliography (to be published by Librairie Droz, Geneva, Switzerland).

Project: A critical edition of Voltaire's *Diatribes du docteur Akakia, médecin du pape*, continuing a study of the literary relationship between Voltaire and Frederick.

Project: A study of Voltaire's secret writing code, in his correspondence.

(These two projects are intended to lead, eventually, to a book on Voltaire and Frederick.)

Translation of Leopardi's *Operette morali*.

A study of 18th century French sources of Leopardi.

Eventually, a book on *Irony* (the skeptic's truth), a study of Voltaire, Leopardi and Heinrich Heine.

A. G. FORMAN (Chemistry)

C¹⁴ Tracer Studies of Nucleophilic Substitution.

J. A. GIBSON (History)

A study of the Constitution of Canada, with emphasis on the evolution of Canadian Self-Government.

A study of some of the early governors of British North America, especially General Peter Hunter, Sir Francis Bond Head, and Sir John Harvey.

J. M. HOLMES (Chemistry)

Fundamental aspects of adsorption of gases on carbon blacks (research associate, Amherst College, with Professor R. A. Beebe).

Adsorption and colloid chemistry: film properties of substituted stearic acids using a film balance (research associate, National Research Council, with Dr. A. Morrison and Dr. I. E. Puddington).

Further investigation into the adsorption of gases on carbon black, in particular to demonstrate the removal of oxygen centers from the surface of Shawinigan Acetylene black by treatment with hydrogen at 1000°C (at Carleton College).

W. I. ILLMAN (Biology)

Work on taxonomy of the Hyphomycetes.

Cultural studies of Hymenomycetes.

Physiology of sex in Ascomycetes.

W. H. KESTERTON (Journalism)

Continuing research for book in preparation on The History of Canadian Journalism (research at Ottawa, Victoria, Vancouver, Summer, 1956).

P. M. LAUGHTON (Chemistry)

Solvolysis in light and heavy water.

Solvolysis products in aqueous alcoholic mixtures.

Potential sulfonic ester vesicants.

Forced Claisen condensations.

M. S. MACPHAIL (Mathematics)

Continuation of study of the theory of series.

As a physical problem, the formation of craters by Meteorites (research at the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa).

K. D. McRAE (Political Science)

Continuation of research for an unabridged edition of Jean Bodin: *République* (in English);

Continuation of revision of doctoral thesis for eventual publication; tentative title: *The Political Thought of Jean Bodin*.

S. R. MEALING (History)

Research on the career, particularly in colonial administration, of Colonel John Graves Simcoe (1752-1806).

J. M. MORTON (Chemistry)

Further work on the reaction of benzyl chloride on metal amides in liquid ammonia.

The isomers of 1, 2, 3, 4 tetraphenyl-cyclobutane.

H. H. J. NESBITT (Biology)

Taxonomic studies of representative groups of the order Acari.

Neurological studies on the brain and nervous system of the lower Hexapoda.

Member of Carleton College biological expedition to Cuba.

J. A. PORTER (Sociology)

Work is continuing on the social origin and career patterns of members of elite groups in Canada and on the relationship between the various elite groups.

F. E. M. SWALLOW (Classics)

Work on a Virgilian article.

Work on a study in general Latin Literature.

J. S. TASSIE (French)

"The Noun, Adjective, Pronoun and Verb in Canadian French: an examination of the morphology and syntax of the spoken word in the French-Canadian novel"; doctoral dissertation being completed (1956-57) for the University of Toronto.

E. A. O. TURNAU (Biology)

Conducted a field trip to Cuba to collect plants, animals and photographs for the Carleton College collections.

Studies of tropical ferns.

F. R. WAKE (Psychology)

Project on finger localization in children.

Project on Expressive Movement.

J. C. S. WERNHAM (Philosophy)

Research for book on Nicolas Berdyaw.

J. P. YOUNG (French)

Project: Anthology of 15th and 16th century tales of adventure, with notes and glossary (designed to serve as an introduction to the study of the 17th century French novel as well as to provide background for the modern French novel).

Research on the route and historic background of the Coldwater Highway, Simcoe North, using aerial photographs (Research at the Public Archives of Canada).

Special honours, offices held, occasions on which the College has been represented, and other items of interest.

Honours

WILFRID EGGLESTON

Invited to represent Canada at the first international conference on Professional Training of Journalists, Paris, April 9-13, 1956.

Elected President of this Conference.

Elected President of The Canada Foundation. (December, 1955)

H. E. ENGLISH

Chairman, Ottawa Citizenship Council.

D. M. L. FARR

Fellowship from the Canadian Social Science Research Council, 1950.

Student of Nuffield College, Oxford, 1951.

C. P. FLEISCHAUER

College representative at 21st Annual Meeting, Canadian Association for Adult Education, Kingston, June, 1956.

J. A. GIBSON

Fellowship of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 1953-54.

Visiting Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, 1953-54.

Canadian Delegate to Nobel Institute Conference on "Western Democracies and World Problems", Oslo, June, 1955.

Delegate by invitation at Conference on Canada-United States Foreign Policy, University of Rochester, August, 1955.

College representative at 23rd Annual Meeting, Engineers Council for Professional Development, Toronto, 1955.

First Chairman, Overseas Friendship Society of Ottawa, 1955-56.

Chairman, Ottawa Men's Branch, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 1955-56.

W. I. ILLMAN

Member, 1956 Foray of the Mycological Society of America.

R. O. MACFARLANE

Chairman, Political Science Section, Ottawa Chapter, Canadian Political Science Association.

Member Editorial Committee, Canadian Geographical Society.

Executive Committee, Canadian Citizenship Council.

M. S. MACPHAIL

F.R.S.C. (1953)

W. J. McDOUGALL

Member, Committee on Accounting and Auditing Research, Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Past Chairman, Ottawa Branch, Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants.

College representative at Winter Conference, Canadian Institute of Public Affairs, Toronto, February, 1956.

S. R. MEALING

Fellowship from Humanities Research Council of Canada, 1956.

J. M. MORTON

Elected a Fellow of the Chemical Institute of Canada, 1954.

Elected President of the University Club of Ottawa, April, 1955; re-elected April, 1956.

Past member of executive of Ottawa Section of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

H. H. J. NESBITT

Chairman, Program Committee, Entomological Society of Canada, 1955-56 (presented paper).

J. S. TASSIE

Visiting Professor of French, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1955-56.

E. A. O. TURNAU

Member, summer institute of Botany (National Science Foundation)
at Cornell University.

F. R. WAKE

Director of Canadian Psychology Association, Ontario Psychology
Association.

J. C. S. WERNHAM

Appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the *Canadian Journal
of Theology*, 1956.

J. P. YOUNG

Thesis on "Washington Irving à Bordeaux" couronnée par l'Académie
de Bordeaux (1948) as an outstanding work on local literary history.

Public addresses given to non-College audiences. This listing does not include addresses given in training programmes (such as those of the Civil Service Commission) nor in regular series such as those of the Bureau of Current Affairs, Canadian Officers Training Corps, the Rotary Club of Ottawa "Adventure in Citizenship". It likewise excludes broadcasts given for the CBC unless they have been of "Special Speaker" variety.

Public Addresses

G. S. COUSE

"Medieval Religion"; Men's Guild of St. Giles' church.

WILFRID EGGLESTON

"The Press and Criticism of the Arts"; Summer Institute of Mount Allison University, August 10, 1956.

"The UNESCO Conference on Professional Training of Journalists"; Editors and Public Relations Group, Professional Institute of the Civil Service, May 15, 1956.

D. M. L. FARR

Address at Commencement Exercises, Arnprior High School, December 1955.

J. A. GIBSON

1955

"How to vitalize the study of History", Seminar of Canadian Teachers Federation, Ottawa, August 20.

Broadcast in the "Religious Period" from St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, over Trans-Canada network of CBC, September 25.

"Opportunities in Education", Dinner of Board of Education, Smiths Falls, Ontario, September 30.

Annual Dinner, District 11, Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation, October 28.

"Each Man's Mind", Rotary Club of Ottawa, Nov. 14.

1956

"The Sheet Anchor of Education", Kiwanis Club of Ottawa, March 2.

"Mystery and Intention in Education"; annual meeting of OSSTF District 16, Hamilton, March 23.

Toronto Branch, Carleton College Alumni, March 23.

Canadian Club, Kemptville, April 9.

Canadian Club, Smiths Falls, April 26.

Canadian Club, Perth, April 27.

} arranged by
the Publicity
Committee, NCCU.

Montreal Branch, Carleton College Alumni, May 5.

Graduation Exercises, Kemptville Agricultural School, June 9.

H. S. GORDON

"The Concept of Equilibrium in Economics and other Social Sciences", Faculty-Student Seminar, Department of Economics, University of Chicago, April, 1956.

J. M. HOLMES

Paper on "Adsorption on Shawinigan Acetylene Carbon Black", Amherst Adsorption Conference, Amherst College, Mass., January, 1955.

W. H. KESTERTON

Address at Commencement Exercises, Sydenham High School, November 18, 1955.

P. M. LAUGHTON

"Cellulose from beet leaf photosynthesis with $C^{14}O_2$ " American Institute of Biological Sciences, Sept. 1953.

"Reactions of arylsulfonic esters II. The alkyl group" American Chemical Society, New York, Sept. 1954.

"Solvolysis in hydrogen and deuterium oxide", Chemical Institute of Canada, Montreal, May, 1956.

R. O. MACFARLANE

"Curriculum", Canadian Teachers Federation, Annual Meeting, Ottawa, August 10, 1955.

"Costs in Education", Ottawa School Inspectors Association, November 14, 1955.

"Training—In and Out Service", Professional Institute of Civil Service, November 29, 1955.

"Religious Instruction in Public Schools", Chalmers Church, January 23, 1956.

"The Legislative Process", Officers of the Indian Health Services, February 27, 1956.

"Little Men—Big Government", telecast of Citizen's Forum program, March 31, 1956.

"Central Control in Education", Alta Vista Home and School Association, April 9, 1956.

"The Public Service of Canada", Women of Rotary, Smiths Falls, May 15, 1956.

K. D. McRAE

Annual Scholarship Night, Lions Club of Ottawa, April 17, 1956.

J. A. PORTER

"Elite Groups—Some Further Considerations", read at meeting of sociologists in Eastern Canada at University of Toronto, March 2, 1956.

F. E. M. SWALLOW

"Early Christianity and its pagan background", Glebe United Church Men's Association, Autumn, 1955.

J. S. TASSIE

"A recent French-Canadian novel" paper read at the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America, Chicago, December 28, 1953.

F. R. WAKE

Three addresses to conferences of Canadian and Ontario Psychology Associations.

Seminar (involving four undergraduate papers) presented at annual meeting of Canadian Psychology Association, 1955 (with H. J. Breen).

J. C. S. WERNHAM

"Berdyaw, Philosopher or Theologian", paper read to Ottawa Philosophical Circle, January, 1956.

Benefactions Received 1955-1956

Grants for Current Operations

Government of Canada	\$ 58,049.60
Province of Ontario	152,500.00
Atkinson Charitable Foundation for School of Public Administration	20,000.00

Capital Grants and Gifts

Province of Ontario Special Capital Grant	500,000.00
Development Fund (1951) receipts	302.00
Expansion Programme (1954) receipts	2,940.50

Endowment Gifts

Canada Foundation collection for Kenneth R. Wilson Memorial Award for Journalism Graduates	203.23
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Loan Fund Bequest

John W. Parker Loan Fund Bequest of Mary Louisa Parker	134,866.15
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Gifts — Unrestricted

B. B. Jordan, Q.C.	10.00
L. N. Richardson	79.50
Union Carbide Canada Ltd.	100.00

Gifts — Restricted

H. H. J. Nesbitt — Biological Survey Group	400.00
E. A. O. Turnau — Field Trip to Cuba	200.00

Michael Best — Lt. Douglas Banton Memorial Trophy	10.00
Norma Kenny	3.00
Frank Lombardo	2.00
S/L R. R. Lunn	2.00
English Speaking Union—M. M. MacOdrum Memorial Fund	10.00
Sundry—Library Books and Periodicals (College estimated value)	1,693.67

Gifts for Student Aid

Scholarships

J. P. Bickell Foundation	1,400.00
Canadian Legion, Ontario Command, B.E.S.L.	300.00
Clendinnen Scholarship in Biology	75.00
Falkland Chapter, I.O.D.E.	50.00
Ottawa Business & Professional Women's Club	200.00
The Ottawa Citizen	300.00
Ottawa Woman's Club	100.00
Regent Vending Machines Ltd.	100.00
Rotary Club of Montreal	400.00
Rotary Club of Ottawa	200.00
Union Carbide of Canada Ltd.	500.00
University Women's Club	100.00

Bursaries

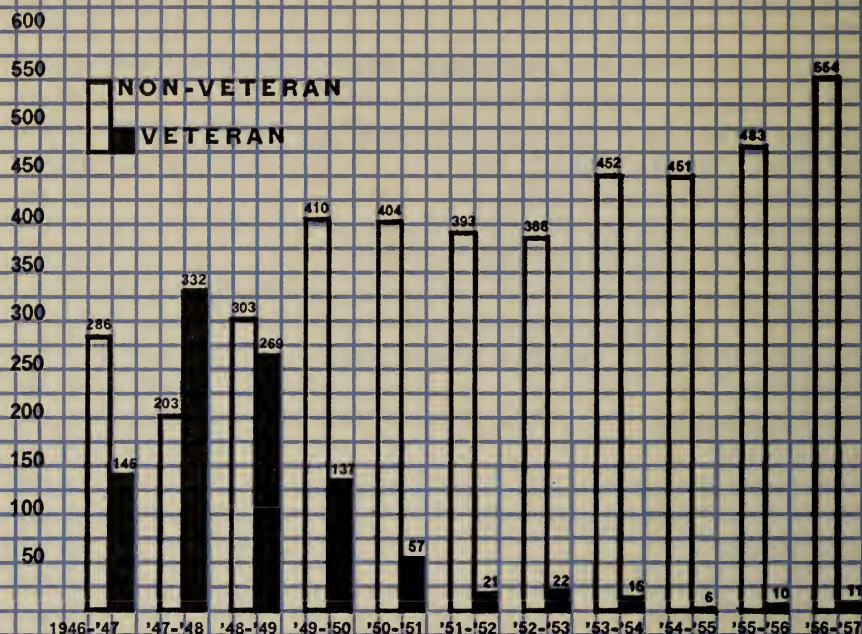
Arnhem Chapter I.O.D.E.	100.00
Atkinson Charitable Foundation	1,200.00
Capital Unit No. 236 Army Navy & Air Force Veterans in Canada	300.00
R. L. Crain Ltd., 60th Anniversary	300.00
Gyro Club	250.00
Kiwanis Club of South Ottawa	250.00
Kiwanis Club of South Ottawa Ladies' Auxiliary	50.00
The Protestant Girls Club	100.00
Pythian Sisters, Unity Temple No. 17	100.00
Quota Club	200.00
James A. Gibson—Faculty Bursary	25.00

Frank Palen — Alumni Bursary	8.50
R. B. Richardson — Alumni Bursary	50.00
Ottawa South Branch, W.C.T.U.	50.00

Awards and Prizes

Peter T. Hodgins —special for Engineering Student	25.00
American Society for Metals Prize in Engineering	25.00
B'nai B'rith, Ottawa Lodge No. 885	100.00
The Chemical Institute of Canada	25.00
E. A. Turnau — Catherine Daumery Memorial Prize for Botanical Collection	50.00
—Elizabeth White Memorial Prize for Zoological Collection	25.00
Engineering Institute of Canada — Ottawa Branch	35.00
Faculty Prize	25.00
H. Carl Goldenberg	10.00
Alan Larocque	65.00
Ottawa South Branch W.C.T.U., Prize in Sociology	50.00
Anonymous — 1955 Memorial Prize	25.00
Ernest Moulds	50.00
National Council of Jewish Women	50.00
Armand J. Villeneuve	100.00

Full-time Enrolment 1946-1956



Full-time Enrolment 1955-1956

Ottawa and District 355
 Other Ontario Centres 66
 Hull and District 18
 Other Quebec Centres 17
 Other Canadian Centres 14

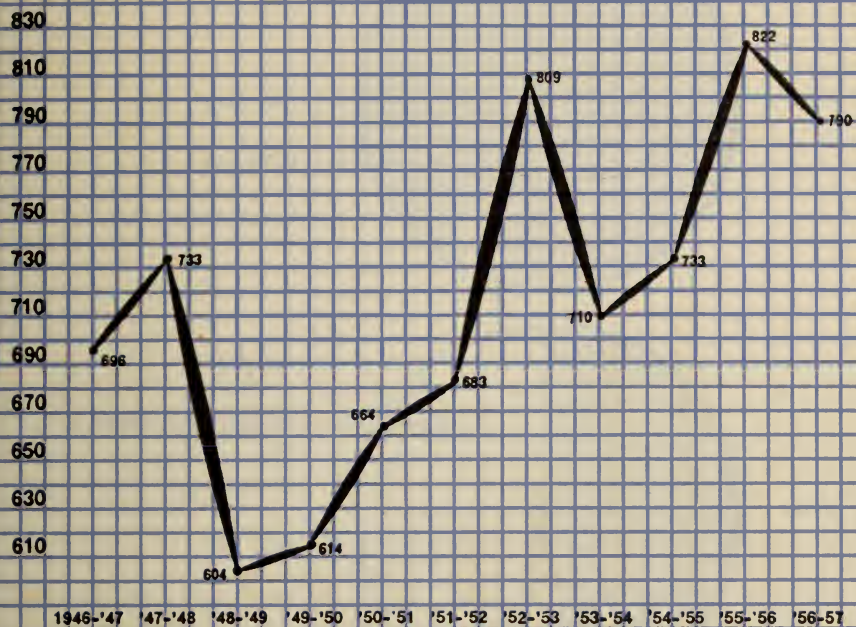
Alberta 4
 British Columbia 2
 Manitoba 1
 New Brunswick 1
 Newfoundland 1
 N.W.T. 1
 P.E.I. 1
 Saskatchewan 2
 Yukon 1

Foreign 23

Brazil 1	England 1	Liberia 3
British Guiana 1	Honduras 1	Nigeria 1
B.W.I. 3	Hong Kong 6	Sierra Leone 1
Cuba 1	Indonesia 2	United States 2

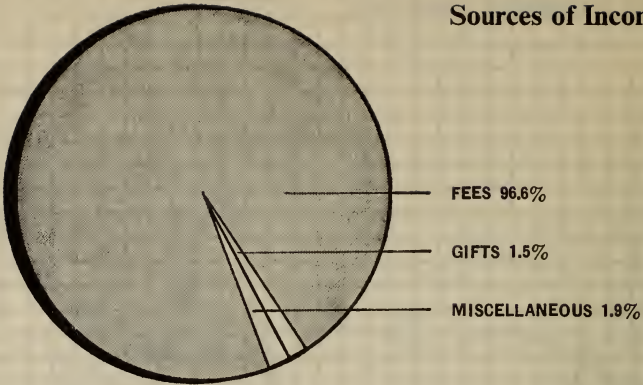
Total 493

Part-time Enrolment 1946-1956

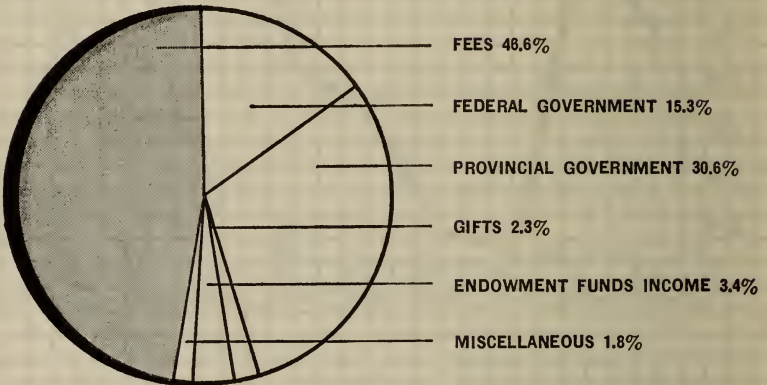


Sources of Income

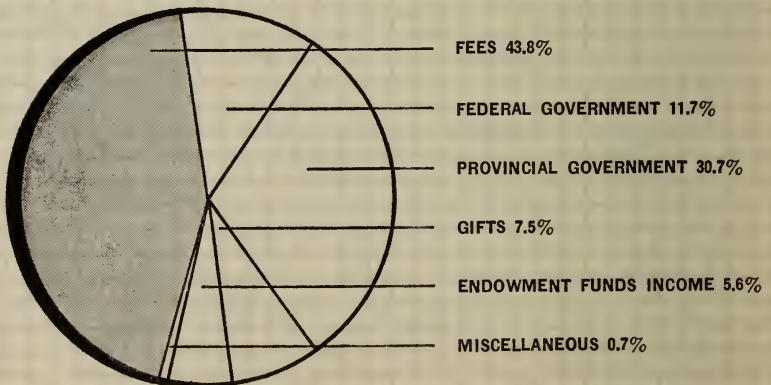
1946-47




1952-53



1955-56



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STUDENTS' UNION

SCIENCE

STUDENT RESIDENCES

BIOLOGY

ASSEMBLY HALL

GYMNASIUM

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